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The volume is well illustrated and attractively bound. As a Museum Handbook it is highly commendable.

CLARK WISSLER

MISCELLANEOUS

Decorative Textiles. An Illustrated Book on Coverings for Furniture, Walls and Floors, including Damasks, Brocades and Velvets, Tapestries, Laces, Embroideries, Chintzes, Cretonnes, Drapery and Furniture Trimmings, Wall Papers, Carpets and Rugs, Tooled and Illuminated Leathers. George Leland Hunter. Pp. 1–458. 580 illustrations, 27 plates in color. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company; Grand Rapids: The Dean-Hicks Company, 1918.

The editorial announcement of this volume promises a series of works on the modern house-furnishing arts and is inspired by the high ideals of *Good Furniture Magazine*. The volume before us deals with the textiles used in house decoration. The principal subjects discussed are Velvets, Laces, Embroideries, Carpets, Rugs, Tapestries, and Wall Papers. While not an anthropological work, the history of the several textiles is outlined and special notice is given to Peruvian and other prehistoric examples usually ignored by textile writers. The characteristics of each recognized class of textiles are concisely stated in terms of the technique.

It is fitting that a work professing to deal with modern art objects should show exquisite taste. No pains have been spared to realize this ideal in the present volume. The color plates are fine, the half-tone engravings excellent and the typography pleasing.

CLARK WISSLER

Yarn and Cloth Making. An Economic Study. MARY LOIS KISSELL, A.M. Pp. xxvii, 1-252. 89 illustrations. The Macmillan Company. New York, 1918.

The author, known to anthropologists for her constructive studies of aboriginal textiles, has put her teaching experience into this small compact manual of cloth making. There are fifty pages of text enumerating the mechanical principles involved in yarn and cloth fabrication, but these are rather as introductions to the main body of the book, which is a closely formalized outline of the historical development of Euro-Asiatic spinning and weaving. The effort has been to extend this outline to include all the primitive forms of these processes and thus present